## ON THE FRONTIER.

A WOMAN'S WILD RIDE-WOLF-HUNTING. PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Public interest has lately been centred on that particular portion of the Austro-Russian frontier which will constitute the basis of operations in a war between these two great Empires. The boun dary lines in question are closely guarded by innumerable patrals of semi-savage Cossacks on the Russian side, and by squadrons of lancers on that of Austria. The surrounding country is wild and sparsely populated, and the life of the officers designated for frontist duty is not without a certain amount of piquancy and adventure. In August, 18 -, my husband's regiment, the - Lancers, was ordered to leave the pleasant quarters at Vienna in order to perform its term of frontier duty. Only two of the married ladies, Princess I-, wife of the senior major, and myself were adventurous enough to accompany the reg ment; the remainder preferring the life of case in the capital to the hardships of military life in miserable Polish villages. Our friends took leave of us as if we were marching off to the field of battle, and after a gracious fare well audience of the Empress, who was loth to separate herself for so long from one of her favorite tadies In waiting, we left Vienna au la tew days later reached our station on the border of the steppe pear the river 8-. The country is flat and melancholy with nere and there a cluster of stanted willow or birch trees, and many a stream of running water bubbles through the tall grasses of the No one, however, who has ever seen Northern Poland can deny the grandeur of these boundless vistas of green prairies with the undulating range of the Karpat Mountains in the dim distance, and the little villages with their blue and pink cottages dotting the landscape with so many bright spots. But in winter the desolation of the place is heartrending, and to remain for eight months in the snow, badly protected from the ele ments as we were, was far from being a cheering prospect. The nearest railway station was nineteen hours distant, and the only diversions we had were hunting, driving and riding.

When I arrived at my new destination Plooked rather disconsolately at the bare damp walls of the three peasant huts which were allotted to me, and asked myself how I could ever succeed in making such a primitive place comfortable. Lucktly I had brought with me an ample supply of Turkish rugs and draperies, and after having the bare earth floors first covered with a thick layer of dry straw, I stretched the carpets over it. The wasts I completely concealed with Oriental draperies, and my pretty Viennese furniture I arranged as best I could, throwing piles of cushions on the ground, and hanging curtains and pieces of tapestry everywhere to keep out the draughts which have but too fair a play in these wretched woodea constructions. My drawing and doning rooms were in the first "Tiba," my bedrooms and dressingroom in the second, and the kitchen and servants' lougings in the third. My horses had to be quartered in the regimental stables.

The young officers of the regiment were absolutely at a loss to know how to get through their evenings in our dreary village, so Princess T- and I took pity on them, and it soon became their custom to spend them all either at my house or at hers. We used to play whist and drink tea till 12 or 1 o'clock every night; and we even managed to have some private theatricals for the amusement of our soldiers and their wives.

In my leisure hours I took particular pleasure in training a young pig which I had bought from a peasant. The animal was very intelligent and I taught him not only all the tricks of a circus-horse but also to smoke a pipe and play dominoes. He was a great source of amusement to us, and was ushered into the dining-room by my butler every evening after dinner, with blue ribbons tied round his neck and tail; needless to add that he was inwited to partake of cake and fruit, which he invariably did with a very good grace. I was only seventeen thee, and though I had already been married for over a year, I was still enough of a child to

enjoy such fun immensely.

During the whole of September and October w. hunted three times a week and I was very proud of being always the first in at the death, and of thus obtaining the fout or brush. I likewise became an expert shot, and many were the golden pheasants, red partridges, and spotted suipes which fell vic-

One fine October dayligrade off alone on my English mare, Water-Nymph, intending to have a gallop before dinner. Somehow I lost my way and wandered unaware over the Russian frontier, a thing which had been strictly forbidden to any of us. I lost in the enjoyment of the crisp bright air of the steppe, and quite unconscious that I was miles from ne and on foreign ground, when suddenly I heard the pattering of borses' boofs and the bloodenriling whose of the Cossacks. Turning in my saildle I espied a party of about fifty of these terrible Russian "gardes frontiere" galloping toward me with their lances glittering in the sun and their horses' manes flattering wilder in the wind. In a moment I had set spors to my thoroughbred and was speeding at a breakneck pace through the meadows, pursued hotly by the Cossacks. It would have been no loke for me to be caught by them, asjapart from being detained in their camp till matters were explained and I could identify myself, the Cossacks are a savage race capable of any misbeflashed through my mind as I flew along, urging my mare forward with a zest that the noble animal hardly needed for she seeme to understand the fact that for once she was being chased instead of chasing and covered the ground with the swiftness of a hunted deer. Turning my head once more I saw that one of the Cossacks was getting close to me-in another moment, his hand was on my bridle rein, and Water-Nymph, standing up on her hind legs, was making frantic efforts to shake him off. I did not hesitate but gathering all my strength I gave him one blow across the eyes with the handle of my heavy hunting whip, and reeling in his saddie he felt to the ground. I sped along with the now infuriated men at my heels, and just as I was going to be caught a second time I saw the river glittering like a silver band before my eyes. I knew then that I was saved; my English mare. excited as she was by this mad race, would. I felt nearly certain, clear at a bound the twenty feet of line water which separated me from Austria -a feat which the Cossack horses, active but not trained, could never accomplish. I gathered my hunter together and as she rose in the air I shut my eyes, expecting to be plunged with her into the torrent; but no! my noble horse landed me safely and like a bird on the other bank, and I heard the disappointed yell of my pursuers. I jumped from my saddle and turning to them I laughed aloud at their discommune as they stood on the opposite

side of the water. A few days afterward we were invited to dine with Count P-, one of the richest nobles of Poland. The captain of the Cossack detachment stationed in the neighborhood was among the guests of the Count and, in the midst of dinner he mentioned my adventure, not dreaming that I was the heroine. Yes," said he, "my men were fairly staggered when they saw that pretty she-devil dy across the river as if endowed with wings, and if their wounded comrade had not been for them a proof of her tangibility they would believe to their dying day that they had pursued a spirit. I myself would give much to know who this little imp of

day that they had pursued a spirit. I myself would give much to know who this little imp of Satan was."

"I was the imp. Captain," said I, quietly. He stared helplessly at me, as probably my young face, small figure, and white pearl embroidered gauze dress were not what he had linked in his mind with his idea of a daring Amazon, galloping alone on forbidden ground, and telting worthy Cossacks to the earth with a blow from her "mighty arm." Everybody laughed, but the poor officer remained silent and downhearted for the rest of the evening liter and downhearted for the rest of the evening. It is only in this frontier life that one can withness the contrasts between the rough daring life of the soldiers and peasants, and the quasi-barbarle lines the contrasts between the rough daring life of the soldiers and peasants, and the quasi-barbarle lines the contrast between the rough daring life of the subdisers and peasants of the Russian and larnry displayed at the chateaus of the Russian and larnry displayed at the chateaus of the Russian and larnry displayed at the chateaus of the Russian and larnry displayed at the chateaus of the Russian and larnry displayed at the chateaus of the Russian and larnry displayed at the chateaus of the Russian and larnry displayed at the chateaus of the Russian and larnry displayed in the displayed in marble loose better, the straw of their bedding is plaited like a Japanesse matting, the Count's coat of arms being designed in colored sand every morning by the grooms on the tesselated floor. In the centre of the stable a fountain of Italian marble sends silvery jets of water on the masses of littles and arms growing in its shell-like basin and in an adjeining hall the horses can have their hot or cold baths like the daintiest iad."

At a disner and reception given by this magnate to the Crown Prince of Austria two months after

my arrival in Poland flowers in the dining-hall atoms represented a value of over \$1,000, the wife camelias act close to one another in a glorious mass. Each plate and dish was arrounded with a thick garland of Neapolitan violets, and the middle and side pieces of the "surrounded with a thick garland of Neapolitan violets, and the middle and side pieces of the "surrounded with a thick garland of Neapolitan violets, and the middle and side pieces of the "surrounded with hidoming shrubs and and eighty footmen in white hidoming shrubs and and eighty footmen in white hidoming shrubs and and eighty footmen in white were surrounded with silver served the thrity guests under the orders of three butlers and assumed definite shape and the Ehwated roards with jewelled stomachers and tiaras, and the menoit veivet, fur and gens male-hunting. One generally waste and the surrounded with the panie of 1873, though it start at 10 or 11 o'clock in the night, choosing a moonlist evening. Four of our swiftest horse were put to the sleigh whose management was out to start at 10 or 11 o'clock in the night, choosing a moonlist evening. Four of our swiftest horse were put to the sleigh whose management was out to start at 10 or 11 o'clock in the night, choosing a moonlist evening. Four of our swiftest horse were put to the sleigh whose management was out to start at 10 or 11 o'clock in the night, choosing a moonlist evening. Four of our swiftest horse were put to the sleigh whose management was out to start at 10 or 11 o'clock in the night, choosing a moonlist evening. Four of our swiftest horse were put to the sleigh whose management was out to the losse his six till the season's the course of the swiftest of the sleigh whose management was out to the losse his six till the season's were put to the sleigh whose management was out to the swiftest of the sleigh whose management was out to the swiftest of the sleigh whose management was out to the swiftest of the sleigh whose management was out to the losse his six of the swiftest of th

ENGLISH FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.

WHAT WILL BE WORN THIS WINTER.

WHAT WILL BE WORN THIS WINTER.

From the Landon Queen.

Their little frocks will be principally made of pinas, for which at the present moment there is amost an extraordinary demand to all departments, and also for the many fancy wowlen stuffs of which from time to time such minute descriptions have of late appeared in three columns. One of the prettiest pinals costumes I have seen was a stone color of a warm has, which careful the light and reflected it. The bathee and sairt were cut in one, as indeed such frocks mostly are. Six close, scheelings kept the fulness together at the back; an over jacket with loose fronts was bordered with drops of enemilie and beads. The cuffs were made with revers and cut up on the outside of the arm, where the sleeve was filled in with a pail of the insterial. This was intenied for a cuid of clover. For a yourser oblist, about seven, a similar make of dress was made in alk, with the jacket of fancy striped plush. The top of the sleeve almost to the elb w was made in plush. At the back the jacket was cut to closely resemble the tails of a coal; and beneath it the dress was in box pleats.

There is a beautiful shade of light reddish brown plush, which finds much favor for children's dresses. One made of it had a long lacket opening at the back to show a sash, which was also carried across the front of the pleated wasteoat of soft slik, which at the edge was frinced, and was allowed to fall naturally in a fane shape. It was turther adorted with very large buttons. Another frock of this tone was triumed with a new galon of frise with, like a series of loops of braid, which at a distance has the effect of fur. this had a said test in a knot, the ends fixed into a hondome chemilie and suit the latest modes are utilized for children. Another point in this frock was the close gazing of the washcoat; and so many tes gowns and jackets be first from Paris have this same close gathering. Dark red is a time band of veryet. A pointed piece of red fascey velvet was introduced on the back, and

A pretty little frock for a child of tender years is a blue serge petricost completely covered with close set rows of nati-men write urani, the tunic of pian blue gathered in the dentre of the front, the collars and culd trainmen like the petricost with orast. The new long naived camers cloth, with lightning stripes of many polors on a dark ground, is used for chirten, allowed but little suited to them, nor to the uisters, for which brench women employ it. For evening parties some pretty little frocks have been made of white cashiners, gathered into a cream push roke. The pareots shape for manifes seen, just now the newest. They are long to mean to reach to the asm of he areas, are made either of in cloth or times ribbel silk, when they are trainined with plash down the front and have large square pockets at the back, or they are made entirely of pulsa. Children's millinery is more and more fancial. The hars are very high, with the transminer round the crown carried sinust up to the top, and fold is a favorite of

charter's milinery is more and more fareign. The hair are very high more and more fareign. The hair are very high the top, and felt is a favorite undertal. Poppy-red suits youther to uplexions, and instead male of it. Evaluer pampers and large loosely looped nows are placed on the root of hair and bounets. The Olivia shape is still used for string less bonnets. The Olivia shape is still used for string less bonnets, and insea are frimes! While for string less bonnets, and insea are frimes! While form the still used to the poppers of the constant of the papers of the top of the coronic and probable for quite young calibrations, with bonnets to make a make up into fittle graments intended for young personned. Many people who object to the so-caniel artistic deessing for themselves still recognize that its per dreament, with bonnets to make a many merits dressing for themselves still recognize that its per dreament which is the still recognize that its personned from the contact the still recognize that its personned from the contact the still recognize that its personned from the contact the wind of the wind for young personned from the contact and green that is present the still recognize that its personned from the contact and green that is personned from the contact and green shades, with a fine thread of coil interwives. The bodies made in green place in the still recognize the cortes of the

sanother similarly cut garment, only make as now the sparse with no sheeks, with a bow review and of it has been reviewed to the band at the top of the unserdress.

In have just seen some little bridesmalds' frocks mate in managing plans, cut after the same fastion, fastening at the book, the sheet the same fastion, fastening at the book, the sheet has a worker that the presty saits which less elittle hope wearing at Oxford do not find more favor in bondon. It is not so easy to find investigate he see little hope wearing at Oxford to obe fasting the seed of the color of the beat with the way of coloring for some fastings; they are loose frocks, just fastening up the base, with no other trimmine but a sailor collar in cream plans into other trimmine but a sailor of front, colar falls at the sach was the sail complete there is a plan furban cap of the same plans.

"Sois soughe" is the same of a material ma. It is acity suited to the requirement of the second in the same plans with the same closes and peliese, and trimmed with outself of the second in t

From The Omaha World.

It was in the inian class of a sunday-school. The teacher was trying to bring out the fact that David was a man of varied occupation. There had been amouth sailing an: It the question was asked: "What do you call a man who plays on a harp?" After a brist pause a youngster raised his hand and answers: "Ac Italian." The teachers and scholars had a good laugh and a new topid was introduced.

soon. The population is growing at a rate unparalelled in the history of the city. According to the census of 1880 it was 566,689; careful estimates now put it at 768,000, an increase of over 200,000 in six years. These facts seem to show that the present advance in property values. though rapid and almost phenomenal in some instances, is legitimate and rests upon a good foundation-the desirability of the city for residence, as I its increase of population.

THO JANDS OF NEW BUILDINGS. In no similar period of its history have there been so many new buildings, of all kinds, put up in Brooklyn as within the last year or two. Over 3,000 building permits have already been issued since New Year's. The great majority of these are small private dwellings in the new parts of the city, such as the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Iwenty-lifth and Twenty-sixth Wards. But there has been a great deal of building done in the older districts as well. In lee t, one can scarcely walk a half-dozen blocks in any part of the city without noticing marked changes on all sides.

Take the oldest portion, the Heights, for example, There are to be seen many handsome new private nouses, one or two fine hotels, several first-class apartment houses and a number of flats. Some of these apartment houses will compare favorably with many in this city. The Montague, owned by Christopher Heiser, the Beckeley, built by Heary Weil and William Zeigler, formerly president of the Royal Baking Powder Company, and the Grosvenor, in Montague-st., just above the Watl Street Ferry, are illustrations of this class of buildings. They are fine specimens of motern architecture and are a imirably situated, commanding as they do an extensive view of the East River, the Harbor and the Lower Bay. Rents in these range from \$900 to \$1,680. The Columbia and West End. in Pineapple-st., recently erected by Mr. Phelps, the music dealer, are also worthy of

Another large structure is the Hotel St. George. which has been built on the site of the historic old tavern of the same name in Clark-st., by Captain William Tumbridge, a naval officer who retired from the sea several years ago to make a fortune in Wall Street and real estate ventures. The hotel is ten stories high, contains 400 rooms besides 100 furnished throughout. It cost about \$325,000. eath-rooms, and is elaborately unished Many persons predicted that it would never pay, out it has, and hand-omely. There is not a vacant room in it now and a large addition will be built next spring. It is designed to faraish first-class hotel accommodations at lower rates than can be obtained in New-York hotels. A set of rooms can be had in the St. George for from \$14 to \$25 a

en is of it. There is already and other mercantile branches, insurance men and other mercantile branches in the upper end of it, where also the Federal Government is represented by the United States Courts. Every house on both sides of the street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton ats.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton at a novice that the old was nonpius at the old will be an it is to explain to a novice that the old will be an it.

Street in the block between Court and Clinton at a novice that the old will be an i

entrance for women. Work was begun in the early part of last year. It has cost thus far about \$275,000, but at least \$25,000 more will be required to finish it. William A. Mundell is the architect.

The new Post Office building, which is ultimately to occupy half the block bounded by Washington. Johnson, Adams and fullary sta, is going up much toe slewly to suit the desires and needs of Brooklynites. Work on it was marted a year ago last February, and yet there is hardly enough of it built to give one a clear idea of the style of archi-

tecture that has been adopted. It is the old story that is reposted in the case of nearly all Federal buildings—lack of appropriation. There has been \$800.000 given toward it thus far. Over haif this sum was paid for the ground and \$165,000 is so placed that it cannot be used at present. The last Congress gave no money, but it is honed that the next one will act differently. As stated, only half the building is now being erected. This part will, however, include the main entrance on Johnson-st., as well as the three large doorways on the Washington-st side. The plans of the structure show that it is to be five stories high, with a tower on Washington and Johnson sta which will be 225 feet in height, and two lofts turrets above the main entrance. It will be built in the composite style of granite from the quarries in Rockhand County, Mains, of Mr. Bodwell, invernor-elect. The expense of the structure is limited to \$1,500,000, but it will take over \$2,000,000 to \$1,500,000, but it will take over \$2,000,000 to \$1,500,000, but it will take over \$2,000,000 to \$1,500,000, but it will not have cost half as much as the new Philadelphia postolike, or more than one-third of what was expended on the Federal building in Boston.

A BROOKLYN UNIVERSAL PROVIDER."

A BROOKLYN "UNIVERSAL PROVIDER." Workmen have began laying the foundation of the Wasnington-st. syndicate's immense and somewhat novel granite structure which is to occupy

the other half of this block. This syndicate, which is composed of Herman and Louis Lebmani and several other Brooklyn capitalists, proposes in follows:

In the other half of this block. This syndicate, which is composed of Herman and Louis Lebmani and several other Brooklyn capitalists, proposes in follows:

In the other half of this block. This syndicate, which is composed of Herman and Louis Lebmani and several other Brooklyn capitalists, proposes in follows:

In the other half of this block. This syndicate, which is composed of Herman and Louis Lebmani and several other Brooklyn capitalists, proposes in the special proposed of the consisting of the company of the compa

courses of terra-cotta and other like orizaments to give massive and picturesque effects. The supports of the toof will be double and triple columns of stone orizon, above which a freze of stone will form the cornice to a quarter pitched tile-covered roof, perced with ornamental dormer windows. Over 20,000 tons or from will be used, and the entry cost is placed at \$350,000. It will require about two years to complete the work.

ADVANCE IN FULTON STREET PROPERTY.

Property in Fulton-st, is advancing rapidly, notwith-tanding the death that there has occurred in
getting an elevated railway built. Real estate
men say that it is now impossible to get a nunetyfoot frontage frou the C ty Hall to Flatbush-ave.
for almost any money. An illustration of this for almost any money. An illustration of this increase in values was affor led recently. Johnston Brothers, grocers, near Flatbush-ave., bought a triangular site bounded by this avenue and Nevinssia, just off Fulton, last spring, for \$40,000. st, just off Fulton, last spring, for \$40,000. Within two months afterward they were off-red \$50,000 for the ot, and before they had the foundation for their new five-story building laid the offer was raised to \$100,000, which they also

It is estimated that the average increase in It is estimated that the average of values in this part of Fulton-st, is fully afty per cent. Among the new buildings going up along here is that of Mr. Robbins, of Calboun, Robbins & Co. at Ful on place, which has been the means of clearing out a bot of situations that long distinguishing that block. South, Gray & to, are also have each to an up a fine structure in Flatbushing. cross from Music Hall, on a portion o

KAPID PROGRESS IN CROQUET.

PROMINENT DEVOTEES OF THE GAME. SOME CHANGES IN THE SYSTEM OF PLAYING THE

TOURNAMENT.
"The game of croquet is not what it used to be," said the Professor, stooping to extract a pebble the point of his pen-knife. " I don't mind confessing that it is getting even beyond my wepth, and although my staine may be mean, my devotion to proverb. Why, just look af it," he continued, furning his mallet into the semblance of a walking stick and comfortably balancing himself on its head " when the New-York Club had its grounds in Harlem it was satisfied with four-inch wickets.

be had in the St. Garge for from \$1\$ to \$2.5 a week.

The state of the control of next person be meets that 'South is failing tast, is going in 'or children's cames,' and all that.
THE DOG OR INVINCIBLE AT HOME.

"Yet, in spite of the improvements in the game. it is astonishing how the old players keep pace | with them. There is Doctor Read, on his own ground he is invincible. For three years players have come from all parts of the country to carry off the Horsman maket. It went to New-Jersey once and thence to Staten Island, but the Doctor went after it successfully at the first opportunity, and since then has defeated player after player on these grounds, and it still remains with the New ant since then has defeated player after player on those grounts, and it still remains with the New-York Clab. At tournaments the Doctor gets worsted, but at home he holds his own always.

"Pro essor Jacoous, now of New-Brunswick, is a great prize-winner. In 1884, at Norwich, he won the second place against General Howland; in 1885 the first place against Ford, and this year with fitten players the second place against Ford and Jacobus. In an extra meeting at Norwich this year a challenge series was played in which Ford won four straight games from Jacobus. Another match, on the New-Jersey grounds, resulted in favor of Jacobus. The six leading players in the country, judged by the records of 1886, are Ford, Jacobus, Phillips, Rush, Read and Bryant A series which would include only these players would probably disturb the order in which I have named them. The games would be worth seeing, and I doubt if any one could name the winner before the match was half over. To be decisive each player should play at least a series of three with every other. I understand that such a tournament is proposed at Martha's Vineyard early next season. "There players will be allowed to eather from each club and the field will be divided into five divisions, care being taken to put at least one superior player in each division. The winners in each class will then play for the dirst and second place. This plan, though open to many objections, is intended to accommodate the increasing number of players who go to Norwich each year."

will be divided into five divisions, care being takes to put at least one superior player in each division. The winners in each class will then play for the first and second place. This plan, though open to many objections, is intended to accommodate the increasing number of players who go to Norwich each year."

\*\*HE HAD BEEN LIVING\*\*

\*\*HE HAD BEEN LIVING\*\*

\*\*Talking about not snape, said the representative of a wabsab avenue commission house, "let me tell yen of an experience I nad in Liverpoe" a 1874. Among a good unity other A pericans I mad puronased a ticket for New York by the luman steamer City of Montreal but her sating day was ensured, and as the Germanic, o White Star Liue, was te start that day on her first trip, I demanded to have my parsage money refunded that I would pay my note; believe the clity of Montreal had in might so by the Germanic. The chief cierk said that if I would wait and go by the City of Montreal be would pay my note; believe a war rivary netween the communics, and that the Liman people didn't want to lose any of their passeavers. I made him put this agreement in writing. Then I went to the Rail way Hotel, the best one in Liverpool, taking a light of the point and that you can't believe a word they say.

friend with me, and theye we stayed three days. We had the best the house afforded—wines sent to corrooms, clears, etc., and everything put in the bill. When I presented the bill to the chief clerk he gianced at the total, which was something like \$80, raised his hands in horror, and exclaimed:
"Way, man, what on earth have you been doing!"
"Doing!" I repried, "what have I been doing!" free been living, sir, that't what I've been doing. I'm from Chenge."

Chrongs, it was paid without another word of comment.

"The bill was paid without another word of comment.
And the best of it was that we got into New-York only a few hours later than the Gormanic, which had sailed three days ahead of us."

AT THE WARD-ROOM TABLE.

EVENING HOURS OF STORY AND SONG.

BITS OF NAVAL EXPERIENC AND REMINISCENCE. The gentlemen of the ward-room on the old receiving ship had finished their dinner, and as the aroma of coffee mangled with the smoke of cigars and eigarettes, they became retrospective and after the manner of all true sailors began to spin yarns. Somehow the subject of the Sandwich Islands was introduced, whereat the executive officer, who sat

times of necessity, the Americans and Englishmen stood together. Through that port there you can see the monument erected to the American sailors who leit while serving as volunteers on English River in China. Let me give you a bit of a reminiscence," All were attention while the lieutenant continued after this fashion :

"Stop" and they stopped When we got there and found what he had done you can imagine how we felt toward the white ensign. The silver miners of Serwia for the work he did at Santiago was broad a sentent." To Captain Sir amoert a saver brick I scaped: "To Captain Sir Loranne: Tuls is a brick, and you are another."

A meditative young lieutenant who was blowing

"Ah, yes," said the Captain of Marines. ". The "Ah, yes, old order changeth, giving place to add order changeth, giving place to a state reminist me (though why I don't know) of a little remini

Modi: B - ...
The admiral utt-red an exclamation of surprise and stool for a minute looking at the lady. That name had The admiral uttered an exclamation of surprise and sood for a minute looking at the lasty. That name had swept away forty years with all their changes, their wars, their sufferings and their honors, and the admiral was a boy again. I was you coult have seen his line. And I have not seen you since I wen to the Mexican War, he sait, "and your mother woult not let me kiss you good by on the third night. By love, I believe I'll take that kiss now."

No, no, that is outlawed. Come, let me introduce you to my husband."

you to my hasoand.

By this time the Admiral had bethought him to introduce me to the halv, and we were both presented to her hasband. We had a pleasant party at diamer and the Admiral told the story or his departure for Mexico just as I have told it to you.

CLOSING THE EVENING WITH SONG. Long before the Captain's story was finished the ward-room boys had removed every sign of the dinner from the table and spread on it a thick crimson cloth. Two square ornamental lamps supplemented with their right that shed from the lamp hanging from the deck above, and the wardroom looked cosey and comfortable. "Let us sing

something," said the dreamy lieutenant, and the doctor, who was a fine musician, seated himself at the upright piano which stood against the bulk-head. The officers gathered around him and sang to his accompaniment that one old ballad of the Navy, "The Yankee Ship.":

y. "The Yankee Saip
It's a gallant Yankee ship
That flew the stripes and stars.
And a whistling wind from the east northeast
Blew through her pitch-pine spars.
With her starboard tacks aboard, my boys,
She hung upon the gale
In an autumn night we raised the light
On the old Head of Kinsais.

And they continued to sing until the master-at-arms reported "Ten o'clock, lights out."

STORIES ABOUT PEOPLE

TWO GOOD MEN.

An amusing incident occurred a lew years ago in Dunedin, in which a well-known minister of religion figured. He had promised a poor woman whose furniture had been selsed for debt, that he would see these she had as least a bed for herself and two listle children to lie on. Other pressing matters caused him to forest his proutse till late at night, when he was turning into his own comfortable crip from the wintry air. These suddenly it flashed upon him, and be at once arose, hastily dressed, and bundling up his own bed sallied forth with it.

A pollowman, seeing a fall figure bearing a great bundle stalking through the night, insisted oh interpense, whereupon the grand old pastor had to explain who he was and what he was doing, whereupon the Sobbr voluncered to carry the innite for him, and both together findings to the bare abode of the astonished and gratinel widow. In that way one of those good acts which are done by stealth, and binsh to find themselves famous, became known to the community.

HOW SKOBELEFF WANTED TO DIE.

From The Lendon standard.

Mdme. Adam, in her monograph of General Skobeled says that the General had a presentiment that he would be treache-outly murdered; and she specks of strong evidence which has been furnished her to show heat it was fulfilled. He was garrotel. One day he said to her, as they were hantering about death and danger, "But do you know that I often think of seath !" And I too," replied the lady.

"But I do not lest," returned Skobeled, "I wish for a glorious death. It is far ensier to I ve grandly than to die noby. Most deaths are wretened. What I fear is a stupid, valuar death. The idea follows me like a stupid, valuar death. The idea follows me like a studie. All the standard of the standar

From The Whitehall Review.

Here is a good frish story—we facely it has not been in joint before. A pair of "victims" are waiting beining a hedge for their landlord—as a loaded, coesand and ready for action, it is past the time at which he was expected to go by. Still they wide, and wait, antill at last they occurs onesses. "Berad, Fat," says Tim, "I hope nothin' has happened to the poor ould jintleman!"

PROTECTED BY THE WHOLE FORCE.
The arrival Gossip in The Baltimore Herald.
George's form Knight and his company on the occasion were leaving a town called Nile. In Michigan, when the property-man became involved in a disintie with two sixthout toughs. Knight held the property-man's cost while he had not the toughs, one after the other, with his flats. The come many time proceeded to South Bent, Int. To set to their next stand they had to so tack through Nile, and Knight, fearing trouble, belegraphed to the chief of police to sak for protection. The chief telegraphed back that he would have his entire force on hand to prevent

inat he would have his entire force on han't to prevent trouble.

When the trair bearing the company reached Nile and the company slightes, they found the necessary of the second of the act alone of police. Not a blue cont was visible. The situation of police. Not a blue cont was visible. The situation because to look serious, when an old and decrept man, crippled, blind in one sye, leaning on a crutch, movest up to Keight's side and said:

"Are you Knight!"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Then it's all right. You needn't be afraid," responded the axed man, raiding one withered hand aloft.

"Humps! Who are you!" asked Knight.

"I'm the chief of police and the whole police force," was the response.

THE PORTS' CONVENTION.

From The Chicago News.

The Chicago people who went down to Indianapolis last Theseiny to attend the convention of the western writers have returned, and they are telling a great many stoles of their experiences, it would appear that the convention was not so numerously at entired as its promoters had noped it would be; the missive seems to have been in calling a accord convention so soon after the date of the first-once a year is often chough for authors and mosts to get together for consultation. The Chicago delegates were treated very hese diable, and it is perhaps to their credit that they took no part in the proceedings, except to stand around, look dignified and hear what the other recopic and to say.

"So you're from Chicago, are you?" usual be the first question asked.

"Yes."

members of the mess interrupted the Captain by singing in chorus the historic old sailor shanty of:

Given I raylor galest the day.
Down on the Flains of Mexico,
Santa Anna rub away
Heigub, Santa Anna rub away
The Captain instened to the singing with evident ebjoyment and then took up his taile:
In the ways you have just mentioned in touching some a young messarp and in a Western own freelyest orders to not make any work was to sail to the captain of Veranous of the Chicago with "something to read you far young messarp and in a Western own received orders to not make the Chicago visitors most favorably in the many who impressed the Chicago visitors most favorably income and the programme of the convention, these inspired creature in the many who impressed the Chicago visitors most favorably income who is the way president of the convention, and one of the first man who impressed the Chicago visitors most favorably in the solar received orders to the way president of the convention, and one of the first favorably in the color of the convention of the convention of the road filter rate of the convention of the road if the road if the road if the road in the road in

thy paper."

"On yes, I know," said the poetess: "but Chicago has acted so multiferent about it that she can't have it now. Why, if they had agreed upon Forry Hut, Fd have rises when the the convention and thanked 'em and bid 'em welcome!"

"To what base use has this lot been put?" asked the minister as he pansed before a well-tramped bit of grount: "Baseball" yelled the small boy with a knowledge born of experience.

## **Debility**

Sar-saparilla. It removes that terrible sense of Constant Weariness, from which so many suffer, gives tone and vigor to

Three years ago I suffered from Debility and Loss of Appe-tite, the result of Liver Disease. After having tried various remedies, and consulted several physicians, without benefit, I remedies, and consulted several physicians, without benefit, I was induced to take Ayer's Sarsaparsia. The first bottle produced a marked change, and the second and third accomplished so much that I feit like a new man. I have, since they time, taken about one bottle every year, and had no recurrence of the trouble.—William E. Way, East Lempster, N. H.

Aver's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by B. Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

